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TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

SIGH NOT.

Sigh not for better worlds all full of bliss,
But put your shoulder to life's whirling wheel
And try to make a better world of this,
And let the future what it will reveal.
We've sighs enough without your adding more,
And tears enough, and amplitude of sin,
But all the while joy stands outside the door
And only waits your call to enter in.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Perhaps the administration can get Mr. Bryan to do something to attract a little public attention to its one-ring performance at St. Louis.

A fellow over in New York has organized a "Roosevelt for Secretary of State League." He belongs to the same tribe as the chap who opens the rabbit trap to see if he is there.

"Mexicans hoot Americans," reads a headline, and those who very naturally assume that an "s" is missing from the middle word are agreeably surprised on reading the dispatch.

Congress has authorized the construction of a new bridge to replace the present dilapidated Aqueduct, but has appropriated no money for the purpose. The citizens seem to have won a sort of German victory.

Democratic leaders will make an effort to capture the Progressive vote. Even if they succeed there will be no great cause for rejoicing. It will take more than an Auditorium full of voters to sway the election.

The German-Americans propose to carry to the floor of the convention a demand for a plank recommending an embargo on the export of munitions of war. Have they consulted the new "Admiral of the Atlantic?"

Paris comes out with a detailed description of the progress of the enemy in the Verdun region from June 4 to June 10. This will be a valuable aid to war students in keeping track of the enemy on their way back over the same route, if past performances count for anything.

"I have not thought it necessary to communicate with Mr. Hughes, and he hasn't found any reason for sending a message to me," said Frank H. Hitchcock, in reply to a question asked by a reporter in Chicago. It is evident that the candidate will have to add to his staff of stenographers without delay.

There is a demand in St. Louis for a plank in the Democratic platform favoring an amendment to the Constitution making a Federal judge ineligible for election to any office. Is it to take the place of the plank in favor of limiting Presidents to a single term? And to insure the Democratic party against a recurrence of recent disasters, shouldn't there be a plank to prohibit nominees of third parties from declining to run?

It is difficult to see how the Democrats can profit very much by forcing Americanism and preparedness to the front as an issue. It will necessarily involve a discussion of the Lusitania and call attention to the fact that while Mexico has been a problem of the administration from the beginning and the European war has been in progress nearly two years, the first step in the direction of strengthening our army and navy has only just been taken.

Speaker Clark professes to regard Mr. Hughes as a weak candidate because he will be confronted with the "wise and wholesome precedents of more than a century." But the Speaker must remember that a large majority of the Republican party, in demanding Mr. Hughes as a candidate, viewed with complacency the prospect of breaking those accidentally established precedents; and it will not require a great many more such brave votes to elect the man called from the Supreme Bench.

Shades of Anthony Comstock, Ruth St. Dennis and Maud Allen! Employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing yesterday received the following official order, promulgated by the bureau in connection with tomorrow's preparedness parade:

"Flag will be furnished each man at place of assembly.

"Only uniform will be straw hat and the flag."

Chief of Police Pullman is investigating.

"The Progressive party and its principles will live," said a returning Moose, sadly. "We are still heart and soul for the Colonel and we regard him as the greatest world citizen of the day. The Colonel is first in our affection." Funny how long it takes for some of the deluded ones to come to their senses. Eventually, though, they must realize that the Colonel has done with them, that he has no further use for them. They have done what he wanted them to do as well as they could, but the Republicans refused to be intimidated into yielding to the Colonel's ambition. The Progressives can no longer serve him.

Some Different Ways of Doing.

Maledictions, deep muttered curses, with all evil words, will presently be heard against the Colonel for damage done to the prospects of the Democratic party by his refusal to head a third ticket, a course which has brought great disappointment to the party in power and aroused the resentment of its leaders.

Meanwhile the campaign has opened even before all the nominations have been made. Mr. Norman E. Mack, Democratic national committeeman for New York, calls on Justice Hughes to reply to certain queries, much like the eggleman of a sporting turn in Mrs. Todgers' commercial boarding house who "propounded questions on jockey subjects to the editors of Sunday papers which were regarded by his friends as rather stiff things to answer." Among the questions propounded by Mr. Mack to Mr. Hughes is: "What would you do differently; how would you run things better than President Wilson has done?"

Just now Mr. Justice Hughes is not in position to answer those questions; he may do it later. But some of his friends are inclined to answer them for him by asking counter-questions of Mr. Wilson. They would ask Mr. Wilson, for example, if he had it to do over again, whether he would decline to join the other nations of the world in recognizing "the only legitimate government in Mexico at the time, the provisional government of Gen. Huerta, duly elected by the Mexican congress—as the only one at the moment in a position to maintain order and protect the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico. And would he now, as he did later on, interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico by announcing that Gen. Huerta must not be a candidate for election as president of the Mexican republic; and finally, on a flimsy question of how many guns should be fired in a salute, would he again actually make war on Mexico by sending an army and a fleet to capture its chief seaport and kill over a hundred Mexicans, all for the purpose of driving Gen. Huerta from the country, as has been done, while the precious Carranza was later recognized as de facto ruler in his place?"

It is the firm belief of most people of this country, unless the signs are at fault, that Mr. Hughes would not have done these things in this way had he been President of the United States with another man than W. J. Bryan for his Secretary of State.

As to relations with Germany it is not to be doubted that a protest at least would have been made against the ruin of Belgium by Germany had Mr. Hughes been President, because the United States had signed the treaty with other nations for its protection. And later on Germany actually would have been held to "strict accountability" for the murder of over a hundred American men, women and children on the Lusitania. These are some of the things that it may be believed Mr. Hughes would have done differently from President Wilson and many are convinced that they would thus have been done better.

Street Traffic Accidents.

Two children, each four years old, were run over by automobiles in the streets of Washington on Sunday, one being killed and the other seriously injured. There is no evidence to show that the operator of either machine was reckless and the accidents, deplorable as they are, can only be attributed to the fact that the general public does not yet recognize that there are dangers incident to modern street traffic beyond the control of even the most careful operators of motor vehicles and which can only be guarded against by pedestrians themselves. No one will attempt to defend the man, whether professional chauffeur or operator of his own automobile, who disregards the safety of children or adults in the streets. A few of them are to be encountered every day. They are a very small proportion of the whole, but they should be severely punished at every opportunity, without waiting for them to injure any one.

The plain truth, however, is that many of the traffic accidents in this city are due to the failure of those on foot to take ordinary precautions for their own protection under circumstances not within control of the motorists. Instances of injury to children who suddenly and with no preliminary sign dart from sidewalk to street are frequent, but not a few cases of death or injury overtaking adults who heedlessly step from the curb directly in front of vehicles are recorded. It is scarcely possible to avoid accidents under such circumstances without greatly impairing the usefulness of the most important modern means of transportation that has become a valuable economic factor. The measure of the automobile's service would be reduced to a minimum were it compelled to proceed at a pace that would permit operators to avoid running down persons suddenly appearing directly in their path a dozen feet ahead.

Since no such regulation is at all practicable pedestrians will have to learn to keep their wits about them if they value their own lives and limbs. Eventually they will learn that there are certain traffic regulations for them to obey, and that it is almost as unsafe for them to attempt to cross a city street at the wrong place and moment as it is heedlessly to expose themselves on a steam railroad track. Some pedestrians will contend that such conditions constitute an infringement upon their rights, but they exist and will continue to exist because the automobile is a highly valuable and convenient means of transportation is here to stay.

While there will always be exacting requirements of the chauffeurs pedestrians will have to do their share and their motto should be "safety first." To teach children to keep out of danger is as important duty of parents. At present it may appear to be a hardship for them to be compelled to confine their play to the sidewalks, but after they have been thoroughly taught the lesson that the streets are dangerous they will naturally and permanently abandon them as playgrounds, and the casualty lists will be curtailed.

Germans Eating Their Friends.

Some time ago we predicted that the Germans would soon be eating crow, but hardly expected they would be literally doing so already. The German government has ordered that sparrows, starlings, crows, and other birds shall be shot for food whenever possible. Toronto Mail and Empire.

SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

New York, June 12.—The daylight-saving idea is getting a foothold in various parts of the world. It bids fair to be seriously taken up and pretty generally adopted, just as were the metric system, kindergarten education and prohibition. England has been fussing over it for a number of years, while its advocates were regarded as harmless cranks. Now it is adopted in certain cities and has come to stay.

But it is not an English idea by any means. Our very own city of Cleveland has had it in force for some time, long before London authorized it. For that matter, it is purely an American idea anyway, although England gets the credit for it. It was originally suggested by an American and no less an American than Benjamin Franklin more than a century ago. Franklin was then minister to France and wrote a letter to a Paris newspaper urging that clocks be moved forward an hour during the summer months. That's as far as the matter got, and French clocks stayed just where they were.

Whether Poor Richard was inspired by his own lines, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," or whether the daylight-saving idea inspired the lines is more than any one can say. At any rate, New York has now caught the fever and Borough President Marks wants the clocks here set forward an hour until October.

That won't go. New York will never stand for it. Mr. Marks has got the cart before the horse.

What New York wants is longer nights—not longer days.

And that makes me think of a letter I saw from Marcus Loew today, or rather from his secretary. Mr. Loew is too much engrossed with large affairs to write letters himself. Now know all men by these presents that Marcus Loew runs, and I presume owns, a number of moving picture and vaudeville theaters. In his own section of the amusement world, he cuts a lot of ice. But it is only of recent years that he has enjoyed all this prominence. His high estates came to him suddenly. He came up to the surface with the movie eruption, and has stuck there.

The letter head did not have any company or firm name or even Mr. Loew's name on it. Just the address in large black letters—1500 to 1550 Broadway. I don't remember the exact number, but it was along there somewhere and there were about fifty missing numbers between the two figures. You would think his offices covered a whole block. Well, the building that he has offices in does take up the whole Broadway end of a block and so he annexes to himself all the numbers covered by the building. Shanley's famous restaurant occupies part of the ground floor of this building, but there was no street number left for him because Marcus Loew took them all. All the other shops and business offices in the building are also quite numberless—that is, if you can believe Marcus Loew's letter head.

As I said, there was no name mentioned on the letter head, only a very big black address, and in one corner, artistically engraved, "Office of the President." It does not say president of what or what president, so I suppose it must mean president of Broadway.

Under the name of the man who signed the letter was the line "Secretary to the President." Isn't that grand and impressive? Made you feel that you were getting a State document. No such plain and ordinary thing as secretary or private secretary. No, indeed! "Secretary to the President." Just like that.

What I really wanted to say was that the letter I saw contained Mr. Loew's refusal to permit an announcement of the naval training cruise for civilians to be displayed in his theaters. He is the only one of all the New York theatrical managers who refused to aid the government in this feature of the preparedness campaign.

I can't see how a theater manager could be so shortsighted. Probably that comes of being president of Broadway. Maybe he has no diplomatic relations with the United States.

Commander Eya Booth, of the Salvation Army, does not look exactly like a humorist, but for all that she has a keen sense of humor. She told a story the other day about a drunken hum from Pittsburgh the Salvation Army had somehow picked up and reformed and made quite a decent-looking man of. So Commander Booth was highly elated when she heard of it and telegraphed the glad news to the former drunk's wife, asking if the wife would come on and get the prodigal or should the army send him out. "Keep him," came the answer. "You are welcome to him."

Incidentally Commander Booth says that there are thousands of members of the Salvation Army who are now real soldiers and fighting with one army or the other in the great war.

Mr. A. W. Bickford, who goes to Europe twice every year in the interests of his banking house whether there is any war or not, has just returned from France. While there he went through the new underground canal that is now approaching completion. It goes through a mountain and underneath two communes.

"In spite of the war and the tremendous burden it has put on France, they kept right on digging this tunnel," said Mr. Bickford. "It is a tremendous and wonderful undertaking. When it is finished it will link Havre on the north coast of France to Marseilles on the south coast by a waterway that will float a considerable sized boat. This tunnel is seventy-two feet wide and will have ten feet of water. Above the surface of the water there will be a headway of forty feet, so that there will be plenty of clearance for masts, stacks and upper works. It will be several years yet before the canal will be ready for traffic. What impressed me was that they kept on with the work at all. It shows how hopeful the French are."

German Humor.

A few days ago in one of our first-line trenches at Berry-au-Bac, there fell a stone that the Germans had sent to us with the aid of a sling. It was enclosed in a paper, upon which was written this request:

"Have the kindness to shower us copiously tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. A lieutenant-colonel is coming to inspect us. We hope that this reception will remove from him any idea of coming again!"

Our artillery was agreeable and rendered to Messieurs the Germans the required service.—Le Cri de Paris.

OUR COUNTRY— OUR PRESIDENT A History of the American People WOODROW WILSON

An Embarrassed Treasury.

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The average rate of duty under the McKinley Act had been about 50 per cent; the House bill had reduced it to about 33 1/3; the changes made in the Senate increased it to about 37.

It was not the general increase of rates exacted in the Senate that held the attention of the country so much as the very noticeable activity of a group of senators in the interest of the sugar manufacturers and dealers.

There was manifestly no thought of either party interest or public duty in what they did; they were acting in some private interest, it was to be feared upon some private motive—were heeding, not their party leaders, but the representatives of a particular industry who had obtained a hold upon them which could not be shaken.

Their headstrong, stubborn rejection of political obligations wrecked the Democratic program and utterly discredited their party.

The House, in despair of getting anything better, accepted the mutilated bill which came from their hands (August 12, 1901), and the President suffered it to become law without his signature.

The internal revenue Act, with its provision for an income tax, had gone through both houses as a part of the same measure; but it stood as law only nine months.

The income tax was at once challenged in the federal courts, test cases were hurried to a conclusion, and on the 20th of May, 1905, the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional.

It was a reversal of former decisions. A tax upon incomes had been among the numerous taxes adopted to support the war for the Union, and the court had then deemed the tax permissible.

But it now took another position. The tax was, it said, a direct tax; the constitution provided that direct taxes

should be apportioned among the several States in proportion to their population; and, inasmuch as this tax was not so apportioned, it was unconstitutional.

Without the income tax the deficit caused by the reductions of duty just effected could not be made good, and the financial position of the government became more difficult than ever.

There was not likely to be revenue enough to meet the expenditures, which Congress had voted as lavishly as if the Treasury were full to overflowing.

The repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman Act had only in small part relieved the embarrassments of the Treasury. There was still the unending difficulty of maintaining the gold reserve, the "endless chain" of Treasury notes coming in to be redeemed in gold and immediately paid out again to be presented at their holders' pleasure for more gold, always being paid for and yet never redeemed.

The President, in a special message of the 28th of January, 1905, very earnestly requested Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for the redemption of the gold reserve which should be explicitly payable in gold at their maturity and therefore sure of sale at a handsome premium, and also to authorize the retirement of the notes, instead of their resale, upon redemption, in order to stop in part at least the inroads upon the reserve.

But the houses would do nothing. The advocates of silver coinage were strong enough in both houses to block what legislation they chose, and regarded Mr. Cleveland as their arch opponent. They would allow nothing to be done to relieve the embarrassments of the administration.

Tomorrow: A President Without a Party.

The American Red Cross has offered to supply forty nurses to supplement the existing nurse corps of the army until this corps can be increased permanently. This offer has been received by the surgeon general of the army and it is probable that the services of at least twelve Red Cross nurses will be accepted.

Under the terms of the offer, the Red Cross will pay the nurses' salaries and necessary transportation, while the army will furnish quarters and subsistence. The Southern Department is in need of additional nursing help, as twelve army nurses have been withdrawn for service at Fort Bliss, Tex.

The law prohibits the acceptance of help of this sort, except during time of war when war is imminent. It is generally held that war with Mexico is so imminent that the offer of the Red Cross could be accepted with perfect propriety, though it is possible that the surgeon general will await the outcome of developments in Mexico before officially accepting the help extended.

Fourteen enlisted men of Company I, Fourth Texas militia, will be required to continue in the service, despite the fact that their families are in a destitute condition, due to the withdrawal of the men from civilian pursuits. Such is the opinion held by army legal officials concerning the appeal of the fourteen militiamen for a discharge.

According to the construction generally placed upon the law, there is no provision made for a militiaman to pursue his discharge, for such reasons. A private in the regular army may purchase his release in time of peace, but the militiamen seem barred from the advantages of this provision. Gen. Funston has reported the appeal of the militiamen to the War Department, but it is regarded as altogether probable that a negative decision will be rendered.

It is quite probable that a year will elapse before the Navy Department is furnished with a report on the fuel-oil situation of the United States, as applied to the navy. At the present time, a board of officers, headed by Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U. S. N., retired, is working out the problem.

One of the major questions to be solved by the investigation of the board will pertain to the underground storage of oil. A report favoring such storage methods will mean an enormous expense to the navy, if adopted, yet if the board's recommendation favors underground storage the idea should be carried into effect, officers believe, regardless of the cost.

Among the other problems to be solved by the board will be the question of underground tank construction, sources of oil supply, probable volume of material and the best methods of controlling fuel prices.

There is little doubt that the conclusions of the oil-fuel board will have a far-reaching effect upon future battleship construction in the navy. It has been held by some that it will be inexpedient to continue building battleships largely dependent upon oil fuel, unless the oil supply is safeguarded.

Army officers are interested in two very important experiments recently conducted in the matter of transporting infantry units by automobile. One of these tests was made by Gen. Funston, the other by Gen. Sibert. Both throw new light on the problems of troop transportation.

With twenty-eight three-ton trucks, Funston moved a force of 1,000 armed and equipped officers and men, including a machine gun company and its equipment and the usual corps of sanitary troops. About thirty-five men were loaded on each truck. The force was moved seven miles through San Antonio, Tex., to a point outside the town. The time required to pass a given point was three minutes and fifty seconds. It will be noted that the experiment was made with touring cars and big trucks and included a route of thirty-four miles. Greater speed was obtained than by Funston, but the capacity of the machines, of course,

drydock, though proposals for the Philadelphia dock may be slightly delayed. In both instances the plans contemplate masonry drydock structures approximately 1,000 feet long.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Francis L. J. Parker, General Staff, to El Paso, Tex.
First Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmann, United States army, retired, to Houston, Tex.
Second Lieut. James A. Gillespie, Fifth Field Artillery, to Fort Sherman, N. Y.
Capt. Archibald F. Commales, cavalry, transferred to Third Cavalry.

Leave of ten days granted First Lieut. Harold E. Miner, Sixth Field Artillery.
Nal. Osmun Latrobe, Jr., Philippine Scouts, to Thirteenth Cavalry.

Capt. Guy N. Henry, Thirteenth Cavalry, placed on list of officers detached from proper commands, and Capt. Osmun Latrobe, Jr., cavalry, removed therefrom.

Capt. William Mitchell, General Staff, to chief signal officer.

Second Lieut. Max S. Murray, infantry, transferred to Twenty-second Infantry.

Capt. Frank Geer, Coast Artillery Corps, detached for service in Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Walter F. Trotter, Sixth Field Artillery, to Kansas City, Mo.

May Stephen H. Elliott, Twelfth Cavalry, placed on list of officers detached from proper commands, and Capt. Osmun Latrobe, Jr., cavalry, removed therefrom.

Special orders to First Lieut. Rodger H. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, transferred from Coast Artillery Corps, retired.

Special orders to First Lieut. John H. Pines, Coast Artillery Corps, retired.

Special orders to First Lieut. Edward W. Fure, and James H. Cunningham, Coast Artillery Corps, retired.

Special orders to Capt. Charles T. Richardson, Ordnance Department, retired.

Special orders to First Lieut. Louis James A. Bree and Theodore M. Chase, Coast Artillery Corps, retired.

Special orders to First Lieut. Henry H. Malven, Coast Artillery Corps, retired.

Each of the following named officers of Coast Artillery Corps transferred from coast defenses in detached service to the United States Army: Second Lieut. Francis T. Armstrong, Portland; Second Lieut. Rodger N. Perley, Boston; Second Lieut. Harold R. Simpson, Long Island Sound.

Second Lieut. Clarence L. Gilbert, Narragansett Bay.

Second Lieut. Cyril A. W. Dawson, San Francisco.

Second Lieut. Samuel F. Hawkins, Portland.

Second Lieut. Joseph J. French, Portland.

Each of the following named officers relieved in coast defenses indicated and ordered to Panama: Second Lieut. Harold A. Strawn, Narragansett Bay.

Second Lieut. Oscar J. Gatchell, Boston.

CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN

LITTLE PIMPLES ON BABY'S HEAD

Had to Put Cap On. Became Solid Crust All Over. Took Hair All Out. Awful to Behold.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My baby had little yellow pimples come on her head. She would scratch until the blood would come and that made large eruptions. I had to put a cap on her head to keep her from scratching. Her head became a solid crust all over and it took her hair all out. The crust would get dry and then come off and she was awful to behold."

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